## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

\*HOLE NO. 7367.

MORNING EDITION-FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1856.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONFEST.

portant Letters from Konneth Rayne and John M. Botts.

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN NEW JERSEY.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM KENNETH RAYNOR.

RALEGIN, N. C , Cet. 25, 1856. which you ask me to give you my candid opinion in Mr. Filimore's prospects in the Southern outhern people seriously contemplate a dissolution of tadom and candor with which I always express

Mr. Fillmore is popular throughout the South, and has because we regard him as a pro slavery man President he would be a slavery propagandist, and would use his official influence in forcing slavery in Kansas, or any where clee, for we do not desire any such thing; bit we sustain him because we believe that if elected, he would as President, be neither pro slavery nor anti-clearly but that he would be national, observing the requirements of justice, of duty, of an enlarged patriousm the all sections of our common country. He is popular even with the masses of the democratic party few whilst the leaders and hirelings and seven-cers of that party denounce him as "an avoitionist," will the great body of the voters of that party have will the great body of the voters of that party nave that other hand, in Bachanan has no personal oppularity in the Scuth, as, in fact, he has not anywhere in the Dalos. There is nothing in his name or character, or the sactistion connected with his political history, out of which they can get up any enthusiasm. And but for the fact that his party leaders are wire workers, their orators and presses urgs him as the especial friend and champing of slavery, he would give us but little trouble, I assurated. And yet, owing to the perpetual agustion and intensity of excitement that the ruling spring of democracy manage to keep up on the subject of slavery throughout the Sunty, I should be wanting in candor if I were to passend that I thought we could confidently rely on more than four Southern States as against 81 manas. I am bound to believe, from the mest confident assurances of many of the most reliable men in these States, that we shall certainly carry for Fittmer, Maryland Kentucky, Tennesses and Louisians. We have an equal chance to carrying Fierida. Our friends in Viry It's are not without hops, though I do not include that State in my category. We could have carried North Carolina if Pennsylvania and given 3,000 less votes for the Buchanas ticket at the less election—and we are trying our best to carry it notwested and headeried by lecglocoism, upon this se his official influence in forcing slavery to Kansas, or

my dear sir, you have no idea how the Southern people re worried and bedeviled by locolocolom, upon this veriasting subject of slavery agitation. Slavery agitation is the very pabulum of its existence to democracy on the South. It is their trump card in every political to the south.

tien is the very pabulum of its existence to democracy been in the South. It is their trump card in every politic in the South. It is their trump card in every politic in the South. It is their trump card in every politic in the South in the South in the South who mesever they wish to defeat, as a never failing resource. Miley of our Nortnern people, your orators and your present do great injustice to the South, in charging upon the South, as a section, a purpose to geop live slavery agitation. It is the democratic party, and they alone, that keep the country in this oternal turmoil and confusive shout integers, "migers." The South, as a section, is not be biame. The conservative men of the South, the reliable friends of the Union at the South—these more deeply interested in the tentitution of slavery—wish for quiet and peace on this subject. They do not desire to force alsevery on any people against their consent. They do not wish to instant either the Union or their own personal interest by this codies disturbance and confusion. They are perfectly withing to rely for the protection of their rights upon the great-nates of the constitution and those solemn, time-honored compromises, which erected barriers to prevent collisisms one tweeth the constitution and those solemn, time-honored compromises, which erected barriers to prevent collisism of the constitution is levely both north and South, are those who (with some striking exceptions) care the least about the institution, either pro cross. The atter about the institution are also and the state of the south and the wild men of the South, who had rather see the Union disserved than also erection." as "discounte

ber inatituions are here in our misst. They are those who use this question of rlavery for mer political effect—who, rather than let it be at peace, keep it in constant commotion, as a means of enshing them to hold on the the poils of effice. And if the day ever does come (and they say it will soon be here) that there is a serious collision, and the South is compelled to craw the sword in defence of her countituional rights it will be seen that those who are decounted to be times of the South for a want of loyalty, will be lound toe first to desert; whilst those who now nounted for peace and quiet on his question, will be found in the van of the confact, and bearing the brunt of the battle.

No, I repeat it, it is not the South, but it is the democratic party leaders and their drill ergeants throughout the Union who are the authors of all the evils that now best the country, growing out of the slavery question. It is no new thing with that party. It is an oid game with them. They denounced Harrison, Clay, Tayars and South—all as abolitionists—sub they succeeded in delud fing thousands of the honest and unsuspecting in the fourth to believe their sanders against these great and good men. It was, however, howed and believed that with the passage of the compromise measures of 1850 the country would at last have peace on the subject of his own understanding, that the compromise measures of 1850 were regarded by all parties as a definitive settlement of all the disturbing questions growing out of slavery agitation at the time. The news of toeir passage was received with rejoinings and congratulations throughout the Union, and aithough ultra abolitionists at the North, and intriguing disunitonists at the North, and integring disunitonists at the North, and integring disunitonists at the North, and in 1852 (Messers Seet and Pierce) expreasy declared in their respective platform that they reg

So benigh had been the client of the compromise measures of 1850 that when Congress met in 1854 the country was at peace shavery aguators, both North and South, had making to do. The democratic fealers as we that another Presidential election was approaching, and that their only hope of divising public opinion from the miserable imbectity and corruption of Pierce's administration—their only chance of retaining their hold upon the public, was in getting upanisher furor about all nevery. How to get about it was the question. Another are not to be public, was in getting upanisher furor about all never. How to get about it was the question. Another project is aprung of organizing a ferritorial government in Kaosas. The Kaosas and Nobraska bill excited at first but little attention, and was regarded as a mere question of polits, unoviving real times with the Incian tribes, for there were no whits people there to leaguage for. The authors of the movement as with it by vexterious management they could insert in the bill a might be made to involve the late of parties, the election of freeder is, and what was of all more importance, the distribution of offices to the amount of one hund et millions of money. Having matured their places the silentification of all disguises, proposed in semant he bill by repealing the Missouri compromise of 1850, which applied to the favore or repairing the Missouri compromise—and a derived of the graves, in which it had been barrier in 1850, and stood forth in full panooly, a grant armed with the club of Hercules. The Kansas-Nebraskas bill passed with the provise repealing the Missouri compromise—and a derived for the full panooly, a grant armed with the club of Hercules. The Kansas-Nebraskas bill passed with the provise repealing the Missouri compromise—and a derived from the obsourity to which the compromise of 1850, and consisted them. The reign of history and especially, for the South, was the day that it oid pass. From that day to this the country has been revived from the about the

cealing on this question of slavery, and their treasonable designs against the invegrity of the Union. The respond of the Missouri compromise was tendered to the Stoth as a boon. In accepting it the South acted with bad judgment, as I conceive, but not with wrongful intent. The South did not ask for its repea. The Southern people were content to live under it, and to observe strictly its conditions in this regard the south is wronged and misrepresented by the majority of the presses and orators of the North. They daily charge upon the South, as a accision, the breach of faith involved in the repeat of the Missouri son grunies, and many of them would wist their punishment. It was the democratic party that did the deed—it is the democratic party that should be visited with their punishment. It is utterly vain and absurd to attempt to deep or conceal the fact that the origin of the sectional strife and discord that now afflict the country is to be found in the repeal of the Missouri compromise. It is equally apparent that the democratic party, it working its repeal were governed by mere party considerations, and that in this continued agitation of slavery, their sole purpose is the perpetuation of their power. For whilst here in the South step urge it as a measure in favor of freedom and the curtailment of slavery. For myself, I believe they are equally hollow and insincers in their professions to both sections. Power, effice, eq., is the end at which they are siming, and sectional ciscord is the means, by which they operate. The commy will have the professions to both sections. Power, effice, eq., is the end at which they are siming, and sectional ciscord is the means, by which they operate. The convery will be democratic party if overlavour. That party tieserves the rebute of the people of this nation for re-opening the flood gales of slavery agita shou, by their repeal of the Missouri compromise. Checketon of Mr. Buchanam will be to them the issuing of a dornae to persist in their owners, when there is another

bayard nothing in saying the Southern peoporove true to the past history of the Auglo-Sa

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM HON. JOHN M'

IMPORTANT LETTER PROM HON. JOHN M' BOTTS.

Richrosh, Oct. 28, 1858.

My Dran Sin:—I am quite familiar already with the concition of parties in Pennsylvania, and depire it as profoundly as any man in the country; and if I could persuade my set that I could exercise the influence you ascribe to me, I would allow neither public engagements for private convenience to detain me for an hour at bome. But I fear that I could not, and that the at tempt itself might be regarded as presumptions and officious.

This much I have no hesitation in saying—that it has been, and is entirely incomprehensible to me, how any reflicting and intelligent man, who carnestly cestires the election of Mr. Fillmore, can besitate for a moment in voting the union tacket, by which means he makes sure of votes enough to defeat Mr. Huchanan and send Mr. Fillmore to the House, where from first to last his only claude for an election has rested. Every vote given for the straight out Fillmore taket in Pennylvania is a vote torown away; it does him no mure good than if each separate vote were given for some other and separate man; whereas if given for the union taket, it must secure to him an electoral vote to proportion to the popular vote given for the min in the secure to him an electoral vote to proportion to the popular vote given for the union taket, it must say there is something in this movement on the part of the friends of Mr. Fillmore that does not appear on the sur loce, and is sufferly by youd my capacity to comprehend, assuming, as I do, that it is all done from honcet and upragit t purposees.

I cannot for my life see that any event is so well calcu

Joe, and is utterly beyond my capacity to comprehend, assuming, as I do, that it is all done from honest and uprait tourposes.

I cannot for my life see that any event is so well calculated to toester as denourage the spirit of distusion, that has been openly advocated by the leaders of the Suchanan party, as to place the government for the next four years is the bands of the numbers, soccessorists and distunctions of the South. If that spirit is not sternly rebuied by the indignant voice of the people must week, by the defeat of Mr. Siccanan, (although I shall not relax my cree tons to save it.) yet I must say this people will have manifested such outer discreased for the continuance of the Union as that its friends will everywhere feel disappointed and the mayed, and to a great extent disarmed for future exertions. I consider the responsibility for the security of our institutions, and for our future devotion to the Union, as resting sirgly and alone on the shoulders of the Fillmore men of Fennsylvania, who have it in their power to roll back the tide that is setting strongly in favor of its destruction, by over whelring the advocates of dissolution with discombure, defeat and dirgrace.

I pray God that they will have the courage, the manifices and the patriotism to rise superior to all party and political jealousies, and strike a blow for their country on Tuesday next that will bring dismay to the hearts of all the traitors and disunionists in our free and yet happy country. Here we are ready to do our dispersion of the part of the path of victory. I am, very truly, yours,

PENNSTLV ANIA.

OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 25, 1856,

The Oliver le Dain of New York among the Miners—Lalia

Rubber Politics, de.

The public have yet to be informed of the causes which

led to the success of the democratic party in our late elec-tion. No one acquainte: with Pennsylvania policies can against the democracy of our State, and yet this opposi-tion majority has been frittered away and the ticket de-feated through; the meddicaome interference of certain

men, who, total strangers to our people, have wielded an authority to which they had no claim, and by their as

cause, has so controlled affairs as to set aside men who, for years past, have been our political chiefs. Are you aware that during this campaign he has modified the views and action of our State Committee, and imposed

regi in herself, and I have yet to learn that she shall be lorded over by any regent from Albany or elsewhere.

I understand that the American party has been managed eminarly to the republican. Granger, who died politically, years seene, of anti-Massonism and whisgery, and India rubber Day, both of them from New York have, assisted John Sanderson and John W. Forney in jookeying the Know Nothings, to the satisfaction of ever true democrat. During the sitting of the American Committee, on the 18th inst. in Fhiladelphia, Granger and Day were very efficieus amongst the members, and to their doubt fully disputerested efforts will be due the success of the Suchanan ticket, unless the Knew Nothings throw the dirty petifosgers off the bridge, and prove that Americanism is not a whig lie, a mere refuge for a few old inces until bought up by the highest bidder of the contecting parties.

The union State ticket suffered defeat, and these various political rats immediately left what they considered a sinking ship. Rid of the incumbus, Americans and republicans realized the necessity of union, and for the first time in the campaign minor differences of opinion were laid a-tide and alliance became practicable.

In conclusion, I would say that Fonnsylvanians have the highest respect for New York, but we believe in State sovereignty, and as we are already sufficiently oursed with old fogics (to use a Haranto term), we shall be obliged by Weed, Granger and others of a like kidney keeping themselves at a becoming distance.

The political excitement Still Kept up—Mass Meeting—The Straight Fillmore Strength, do.

Straight Fillmore Strength, dc.
The political excitement at the capital of the Keyston

ed on by their recent triumphs, are again rallying their forces for the great struggle on the 4th of November. The opposition, on the contrary, exasperated by their recent refeat, are leaving no stone unturned to raily their forces at the polls. At the last election merely the sentinels around the outposts engaged in the contest; now the body guard are pushing forward in a solid column to meet the

Notwithstarding the people have been bored almost to death with long political speeches and mass meetings, the politicians still keep it up. Mass meetings and speechifying are still the order of the day. Every night the familiary is to he saved at the Court House.

Porreville. Oct 28, 1856.
Increase of Voters—Coal Mines and Politics—Fillmoreism-New Jersey Safe in Commodore Stockton's Breeches Pocket, dc.

s told here with great emphasis and declaimed against with so much particularity as to induce the belief that the

democracy pipe layed the whole county to an extent un precedented in any former local election. The vote of the county in 1885 was 9,081, and in the late election 10,984, exhibiting an lacrease of 1,985 votes. This extraordinary is create, in view of the undisputed s the county, the coal trade up to the present writing being 150 oco tons behind its usual annual average bust cess, not less than fifteen hundred operatives had been compelled to remove away and seek employment else

the truth of the general allegation.

In the south ward and Cass precincts extensive frauds, it is alleged, have been perpetrated. In the one case, on good authority, it is affirmed that forty foreigners, armed

In the south ward and Cass precincts extensive francia, it is alleged, have been perpetrated. In the one case, on good authority, it is affirmed that forty foreigners, armed and a pie with naturalization papers, arcsections, and on the east of the text of the case of the extensive of the locality, not whostsoding the known decrease in its population, from the cases above stated, the democratic majority was argo betond any ormer parallel, and constituted, it is neverted positively, a larger vote than the whole census its unbalants.

In other tracincts insquestionably the same game was played to a considerable extent, the underground operations of the democration and underground operations of the democration of the following the known generally profilering a line field for secret and unobserved colonizations, &c.

It is apprehended, however, that their polled their full stringth, and that although on the 4th prox the general vote with the considerable increase, the increase will be on the side of the opposition, whose entire strength, by at least three hundred votes, was not brought out because of the lack of a thorough county organization. Except are row being instituted to supply this defect, and proper civers; and vigor, even at this late period, be utilized to the canvas, a very considerable increase in the opposition vote may be articipated. Meetings are now being held in all the election precincia, and a common sense or acry has been employed to communicate with the people.

Leat evening, in the town, a very large and enthusiastic or ion meeting was held at the Goort House. Judge Kelty, of Philadelphia, was the invited speaker. The Judge is a new few participated. Meetings are control to the canvas, a very considerable increase in the control of the profiler of the

A) PERS TO THE PROFILE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

At the convention of delegates representing the save-ral elements of opposition to the Cincinnati patform and is remitted, James Euchauma, belt at Harrisburg on Tuesday, the 21st inst., it was unanimously agreed to re-

consinend the union electoral ticket, made by the Excusive Committees of the American and republican partie to the confidence and support of the people of Panusy vania, as the best and most certain mestored of saving the State frum casting its vote in favor of the sham demo-

State from chatter he work in favor of the annual union-cracy.

The bask upon which the electoral ticket is formed in just and equitable, and snables every voter to carry our life preferences and principles, which it efficaciously pro-vides against the evils that would inevitably grow out of a continued separa ion between the friendes of Mr. Fillings and Frement. The electors are pledged to cast their votes precisely in proportion to the popular vote given for the respective candidates, as will be seen by the following re-solution of the convention, to wit.—

Examined. That the union electronal ticket nominated this

precisely in proportion to the popular vote given for the respective candidates, as will be seen by the following resolution of the convention, to wit:—

Resolved, That the union electoral ticket nominated this day, was formed upon a basis of equality and equity, called for the secretary which admitted no desiral except in the day, was formed upon a basis of equality and equity, called for the secretary which admitted no desiral except in the day, was formed upon a basis of equality and equity, called for the secretary of each and the same democracy. It is the principles of admitted to the same democracy the principles of all and to secrifice, the intentity words of each hard support and we hereby ratify it and pleedge conserves to procure secretion.

This arrrangement is a fair and liberal one, and given to the friends of the respective Presidential candidate every opportunity of securing a majority of the Escatual College, and of siving, expression to the actual ecutiments of the people. Whist each party is certain of its due proportion of the ticket, their combined strength will be directed against a consmon fee, who must fail before them, ethiculated as they will be by a generous rivalry to redoubled exertions. The necessity for the formatt in the citiest and admits of no qualification. Without union, our discevered force must necessarily be defeated; but, thus united and consolidated, the strength of one party will aid and make effective that of the other, and produce by their joint labors a triumph that otherwise would be uiserly hopeless. Therefore, no many who is successed that of the other, and produce by their joint labors a triumph that otherwise would be uiserly hopeless. Therefore, no many who is successed the union electoral ticket, occause it leaves him perfectly free to labor for the success of his own can his desire to prevent the extension of all array into free territory, and to restore the policy of the fathers of the republic, ought to healyste on heartily advocating and suppositing the uni

NEW JERSEY. DAYSVILLE, Bergen county, N. J., Oct. 27, 1858.

Very little Hope of the Jerseys.

turned away with disgust from the democracy, and be

breadth If the Mormon had not intervened the triumph of Fremont would have been cartain.

But as it is the Fremont cause is strong, even here, in full, torpid, apathetic New Jersey; and it the people arise and make a bold effort, the republic will be saved, Kansas will be aved, the Territories far beyond will be aved, the South will be saved, for the course of her Hotspurs is self destruction—and all will be well.

SCHRAALENNERG, Bergen county, N. J., Oct. 28, 1852. New Jersey a Hard Road to Travel—Nothing but a Power

the American people are now engaged in a deativ strug gle—a struggle for the life or death of human liberty in America, and, by consequence, in the world—is a fear-ful power. It is not a democratic party, nor is it the democratic party—it is the government party, the power party, against which the people have to contend. Money, place, pensions, jobs, office, salaries, official diguities, bribery, violence, threats, fears, terrors, falstifications, hes, are the instruments with which this party

attle in New Jersey. The enemy is led on by two cap-isins—the Mormon commanding one wing and the Plat-term the other. God defend the right—the little David with the sling and stone of public opinion. Without this uprising, force, tyranny. bloodshed, cor-ruption, mirgue, crime, hes, despotism, will all be victo-ious. And how? By fair election. No, never: but by

OUR PATERSON CORRESPONDENCE.

PATERSON, Passale Co , N. J., Oct 28, 1856. Great Premont Ball-An Editor Leaving the Democratic Party.

That the stampede mentioned in my former letter is go

ing ahead, the accompanying will show:—

[From the Paierson (N. J.) Guardian. Oct 28]

We to day take down the Suchanan ticket from the head of our columns. We ran it up with pride—we take it down because with hundreds of others in our county, we intend to role for John C. Fremont, as the true democratic nomines. We believe the time has come when our government should return to old fashioned democracy, and that Presidents should return to old fashioned democracy, and that Presidents should return to old fashioned democracy, and that Presidents should return to old fashioned democracy, and that Presidents should return to old fashioned democracy, and that Presidents should return to old fashioned democracy, and that Presidents should return to old fashioned democracy, and that Presidents should return to the right man for the right place, we would occupy a false position longer to the president of the first time in our lives from relatives and friends; yet that duty which we owe to our God and our country forbids us songer opposing the election of Fremont to the Presidency.

It is the lowering of the Buchanan flag and housting the Fremont, by an editor who has done much service in for-

Fremont, by an editor who has done much service in for-mer times for the democracy—a man of intelligence and warm hearted, conscientious feelings. His reasons for giving up the Pierce administration are good, and well stated.

There is to be a grand Fremont ball here to mor. row (Wednesday) night, of which I send you the programme:—

TEN THOUSAND AT A BALL.

The greatest ball ever held probably within the United states will come off under the anspices of the Fremont party, on text Wednesday evening. Shellon's full band has been ergaged. The room—the large st in the State of New Jersey, the Surray hills will be beautifully decorated for the occasion and illuminated with gas. This famous room is capable of bolding ten thousand persons, and would hold all that could get into Nikio's a dezen times over. Aircardy great numbers of tickets have been daposed of, and three hundred couples from New York and vicinity are expected. There will be a concentration of beauty never before seen in America at this list, as we learn that some of the most beautiful Fremont girls in streakly a rate also to be present. Palerson will turn out a perfect avalanche of enchantment and elegance upon the night in question and we doubt not such a season never again will occur to many. There are an endiese number opon the committee, among the name on the committee.

Some of the little, Alpheus Allen S. Allen Sr. Peter Fish. Bullett. Alpheus Allen S. Allen Sr. Peter Fish. Bullett. Alpheus Allen S. Allen Sr. Peter Fish. Bullett. Alpheus Allen S. Allen Sr. For the state of the Control of the

PATRISON, N. J., Oct. 28, 1856.

leaven of truckling and corruption hardly works at all in the place. This was formerly a democratic city, but ceased to be so when the democracy endorsed the vil-lany and bloody measures—the injustice and crucity—of Franklin Pierce in Kansas.

There are three Fremont papers published in this place,

There are three Fremont papers published in this place, viz :—The Republican, the Guardian and the Independent Institute of the Interest of Interest o

The People Humbupped—The Sentiment of New Jersey, do.
In seeking and painfully inquiring how it can be accounted for that the people in this State should go for Buchanas in such a momen out crisis—how they should be so blind and destitute of right and patriotic feeling—

who lead their fellow-citizens like a flock of sheep,) have deceived the people. They have made them believe, by

bill for the admission of Karous as a slave State. So the people have universiond the matter; for they have fully persuaded themiselves, and really believe, that what has been took them is the real truth, and that Buchasan is opposed to Karasa being made a slave State. Were it not for this beilef, or rather this creduity—the product of lying—I am persuaded that these called democratic party would cease to exist, and Buchanan would not have a single follower in New Jersey.

In fact, would it be possible for this party to live in the south if it did not present itself there as the devoted triend of slavery extension and could it be possible for it to live in the North if it dit not pretend to be opposed to the same extension? What a failing off from principle! What a degraded extensee! Has American democracy come to this—that it is in the North what it is not in the South what it is not not the South, and it is not in the South what it is in the North?

Such duplicity may succeed and answer its purpose for

in extent to Newark. One paper only is printed herethe Grange Journal a Know Nothing sheet. The Buchs manites and Fillmoreites together make the Fremonter appear but few in numbers. Both the first mentione are bitter and invoterate against the Fremont party Frement is a slavery propagandist. They are both so intensely bitter and averagely furious that I almost teared I should be lynched for daring to speak in favor of Frement. They are firmly persuaded that all who go for Frement are trailors and rascais, &c. &c., not fit to be suffered to live—who ought to be hong up at once. As to reason and argument, they will not listen to it—they out the matter short by in vective dea noticition and threats. This is a very conclusive mode of argument, and certainly saves the trouble of thinking.

Those who are for Frement hardly dare avow them selves, and agree in giving up all hopes of the county, as also of the State. In fact, New Jersey may be considered as gene to a certainty for Buchanan. It is beyond all doubt, however, that if the nature had been between Buchanan and Frement only, the latter would have swept the State.

KENTUCKY.

PREMONT MEETING IN A SLAVE STATE—FRRE SPERCH VINDICATED.

[From the Cucumsati Gazette, Oct. 23.]

A republican meeting was held in Covington last night, on the corner of Maris in and feaths threets.

Though the bodice given of it was short, more than cight hundred persons were present.

Mr. J. R. Whittemore, of Covington, presided, and introduced to the aedicace, as the first speaker, N. R. Norton, Feq. of Newport Mr. Norton spoke briefly on the leading issues of the campaign, and its bearing on he introduced to the people of Kentucky. A few rowdien who were present showed a disposition to interrupt the moeting by hooting and other attempts to annoy the speaker, but Major Harris, of Covington, democratic elector for that district, mounted the stand and urged that, for the sake of the reputation of the city, the auditors of all chases should listen respectfully to the speaker. From

reputation as an orator and logician. He refuted the calumpy that the republican party desires to interfere with
slavery where it exists; showed up the inconsistency of
the sham democracy in repealing the Missouri compromise and denying the constitutionally of that compact,
demerstrated the vital importance to the laboring masses
of Kentucky and the whole country that the vast free regions of the West hould be preserved intext from the establishment of slavery, and answered in the most effectual and thrilling manner the charge that Mr. Fremont
has "no antecedents." Mr. Smith's address was one of
the ablest we have heard during the campaign, and was
received with rears of appliance.

Mr. J. M. Walden, of Cincunnatt, made a brief and
pointed speech; siter which the meeting adjourned.

It was a spirited and highly creditable gatheriag, and
indicates that the tide of public opinion is Kentucky is
in favor of free speech. Major Harris deserves the
thanks of all good citizens for his handsome conduct on
the occasion.

THE WAGON BOY OF OHIO. - As there is no vestige of the shadow of a hope for the ghost of a chance for Mr. Fill-

delphia Ledger appears the following advertisement:— The Committee are informed that the straight out Fill more and Donelson electoral tocket may be had i quanties at the Democratic Rouns, 141 Walnut street.

A SPOHEMAN DISMISSED.—The New Jersey Ocean Emblemens that an assistant to the Postmuster at Barnegat, in to the present administration. The pay of the office is 70

Cents per week.

The Durines Dissocracy.—The Battlmore America points to the disunion democracy in the South in the fol

The Deutsion Democracy.—The Sattimore American points to the discussion democracy in the South in the following truthful language:—

There are, perhaps, some good natured people who have persuaded themselves that the idea which can only be expressed in toe compound term, "Southern Desmiton Demotracy," is more or less a political bugnear. We are much alread that the day will soon come when they will red like their delicition. The erricance are too manifold as convincing to leave a doubt that a very large proportion of the Southern partizans of the Oncinnati nominees have the ulterior purpose of assisting in the direction. We say this in deliberate faith, without any reference to party predictions. There are many men in the South, besides that arge class to be found in the State of South Carolina who phare the feeling of chagrin at personal political rathers which emotivered the like and opinions of John C. Calboun, and who are ready to grasp the distinct medical faith of the state of the control of the state of south Carolina who share the feeling of chagrin at personal political rathers which emotivered the like and opinions of John C. Calboun, and who are ready to grasp the distinct of classification in the state of South Carolina who share the feeling of chagrin at personal political rathers which are not to tester, in the vain hope of boing draw men in a village rather than "second men in Rome". In this class so we rank Mesers, Soute, Sildell, Toumbs and others, 201 titled we should see no great danger in this fact. But it so happens that all of these genitarity, and it moreover so happens that all of these genitarity, and it moreover so happens that that party is at recent madily engaged in urging these men on a backing them in what they say, and abetting their schemes in the future. To say all in the brief schemes, the democratic enders interpret "Southern party," and its tenders interpret of opinion as to the proper time and mode of consummation.

Ascentia Faismoop Nallen.—One of the falseboods set atost

affect to injure Colonel Fremont, attributes to him the death of the two brothers Hare, and a Don Jose Berryesa, at San Rafael, and certificates have been got up and published by certain parties for political effect as teetl mony against the Colonel. We find, however, the followr g card in the California Times of Oct. 1, which settles

the matter effectually —

I cannot refrain from contradicting the false charge made spainst Colonel J. C. Fremont, attributing to him the ill laie of the two brothers. Hare and my uncle. Don lose Reves Berryera, killed at San Ralael by a detach meet of Fremont's men. I was the officer in command or militis company at Contra Costa, and officially in charge of the beats at the bay of San Pablo. By order of the commander, General Don Jose Castro, and in my own whating boat, manned by me and in charge of my brother, I sent across to can Rafnel Francisco and Ramo de Bero, twin brothers, and my uncle, Don Jose Reve Bayrees—the two former bearers of despatches to o feer La Torre, in command of a Mexican force; the latter to see a set of bis.

Though violins of the rashness of some of Fremont a men, Celonel Fremont was not present when the man were shee, did not know of the latantion of his men to sheet them, and condemned the net when it cames to his here they are and as much as I immented the loss of my clatice and of my countrymen, troth compais me to say that no set of Colonel Frenont, belied the conduct of a

distinguished sulfitary officer, humane and gentlemanis in bus private and public intercourse with the nation Californians.

more papers at the Couth are trying to make capital for their candidate by maiding him out more pro clavery than even Buchanan himself. The American Organ (Washington, D. C.) of Oct. 28, predicts that the South by going in

they had been so many barling dogs. The rowdy and did not stop here. All of the democratic speakers were

"Sam" in New Jersey Gerrins and Pistol firing." have come out for Fremont. In their address to the

and other gentlemen, stating that he has abandone support of Filimore and joined the friends of Free ore leader, has also joined the republican party, ... Richard Himmir Again."—Mr. Richard Yeston, the

more documents to establish the fact that Colonel Pre-mont, when a young man, had a susceptible heart and WAR fond of the society of ladies.
SAVING THE UNION AT HOME.—The Hon. D. S. Digh

thus piets the future of the Southern confederacy:

Already has General Walker made Nicarages a home
for Southern men. The State will protect them and
their property. But a far wider field opens to them.
The barrow strip of land that passes by the name of
Gentral America is but an outlet—and what an outlet!
Sexico, the fair West Indian like—piting for a friendly
hand to raise them into new life and grandour—the
mighty shores of the Pacific, where civilization shall yet
build its choicest home, are all before them. While the
North is gloating over the mushroom men, bought on a
dunghill with a spurious dollar, let the South contemplate
her lotty destiny, a dectup which cannot be marred if
she be only true to herself and her glorious sons.

Pourries in Southern Collings.—The students at the

to vote for Frendent. Speeches were made for and against Buchanan and Fillmore, 524 votes were cast and the Buchanan juveniles had a majority of 78. The Ostered manifesto was, however, pitched into pretty stoutly by Master Kennard, of Maryland. OUR OWN PICTURE, PERSARS -The New Orleans Plos

yune of Oct. 19, in a careful review of Mexican politics,

disintegration and ruin—

Nuevo Leon ca es nothing for Puebla and Mexico; Vera Cruz takes no interest in the secession of Sonora; Guerrero locks unconcernedly on the excision of Cochetta. Her orators recognize it, and excisim "Mi pobre pais"—my poor country! This is a sad but a true picture of one of disant republican neighbor; and we can see in it only the elements of new revolutions, new despottams, new rales of public territory, and final disintegration and disappearance from among the family of nations.

Let the unionifor our own country be destroyed by the selfish and unscrupulous secessionists of the South, and they can see their fate in this picture of unhappy Mexico.

FREMONT IN KENTUCKY -The world does move. Only a few months ago, says the Choinnati Gazette of October 8, "one of the reporters of the Gazette was attacked and s, "one of the reporters of the Gazette was attacked and mobbed in Covington, simply because he, the attache of a republican paper, and known to hold republican sensiments, had the temerity to set his foot on Kentucky soil, in the exercise of the regular dulies of his profession." But a change has come over Covington. On the evening of the 7th over one thousand persons attended a Fremont meeting at that place, and the Hon. Caleb B. emith a or eased them with great eloquence and effect. This gealleman is at the head of the Fremont electoral tacket in Ohio.

REPORT OF THE KAPBAR AGENT .- The report of W. F. M. arny, general agent of the National Kansas Committee, on the condition and prospects of the Territory, is a highly interesting one. The emigrants doubtless require assisnecreeing one. The emigrator doubtess require assistance to suntain themselves during the coming winter.

Many are without the necessaries of life, and organization to assist the destitute is deemed necessary. It is well to rottee this fact, that if the friends of Kansas had devoted a little of their money to detect and punish the election trands in Fenns ylvania, Kansas would be far better of than it is at present. FIGUREST AND GOOGIN -Both these gentlemen address

ed a mars meeting in Franklin county, Virginia, on the 22d Oct. The only noticable point which are reported in the

The St. Louis Forger.—Examination of the Actiend.—Alexander Gay, alias Jules Imbert, who arrived in this city a few days since from New York, in custody of an officer, and who was committed to jail in default of \$8,060 bail, was on Saturday taken before Mr. Justice Johnstone, and examined. The prisoner is a man et no extraordinary sharpness of expression, he is of a dark complexion, with black whiskers, speaks with a french accent, and occasionally breaks in his words. The evidence taken was as follows:—Edward Chase, being swort, says:—I have seen defendant before; I know et his having passed a bill of exchange to the house of R. W. Chark & Brubers, in this county; the prisoner, representing himself to be Alexander Gay, was identified to me as Alexander Gay by John Nimonds, of the house of Jima & Simonds: I am one of the firm of E. W. Chark & Brubers; the defendant presented for negotiation a bill of exchange in three parts, drawn by Auguste, Belmont, dated New York, June 25, 1986, No. 4.993, on N. M. Rothachild & Sons, London, three days after sight, to the order of Alexander Gay, for the sum of £2 800. After examining the bills and believing them to be genuine, and from the appearance of the bill, and her defendant, stating to me that the bill was just as he received it from the office of Belmont in New York, I then negotiated the bill and paid over the proceeds, which was \$13,440, to defendant. I forwarded the bill by mail to E. W. Chark. Dedge & Co., New York. The said bill was sent to London for payment and returned to us under the process of the process of the fourth bad been originally drawn in four pays; the fourth had been received in the three bills had been erased by drawing a lock line across the fourth, when these three bills were recented and negotiated by Clark & Brothers as before the fourth of the three bills had been as originally drawn if the bill.—Sc. Lews Republicora, Oct. \$7.